action had placed him in a bad position, and that his retirement from the Cab-inet was within the range of possi-bilities.

"If I don't teel aggrieved," smiled Mr. Moody, "I do not think anybody else has the right to feel hurt." Senator Allison was one of the President's early callers this morning, and length. However, the lowa statesman would not make any statement what-

Roosevelt or Attorney General Moody can repudiate the statement made by

Senator Tillman in the Senate Saturday The Democrats have the correspondence between Senator Tillman and Attorney General Moody, and if forced to the issue will place it before the country. Mr. Tillman may do it this after-noon or he may hold the documents in reserve pending the statement expected to be issued from the White House.

There can be, Senator Bailey claims, no denial of the fact that Mr. Chandler was invited to go to the White House to represent the Democrats in several conferences on the rate question. This being a fact, Mr. Bailey said today, it is most likely that Senators Spooner, is most likely that Senators Spooner, Foraker and Knox's names were mentioned at the interviews. It would be beyond reason to think that Mr. Chandler was crossing the Democrats on this question, and both Bailey and Tillman are anxiously awaiting Mr. Moody's version of the case.

They are quite confident that the Attorney General will speak out, and when he does, will set the question aright.

Hint of Matters in Reserve.

The Democrats, however, are preparing for the worst. If a denial is issued from the White House the case will only have been begun. They contempiate producing some evidence of a nature that may cause consternation in quarters unlooked for and which will not be a pleasant pill to swallow by Republican leaders. Senator Bailey says that he only touched the surface of the question Saturday when he said the President could yield with as much alacrity as any man possible.

Setting aside the question of truth be tween President Roosevelt and ex-Senthe bill as it leaves the Senate is many per cent stronger than when it came from the House. To make it as strong as possible, aside from the court review proposition, the Democrats contemplate amending it providing for the allotment of members of the commission as members of the supreme court are selected.

in this particular, they anticipate the upport of many Republicans.

Washington fairly seethed and boiled

over Sunday with the discussion, con-jecture, and speculation about this remarkable series of occurrences. No-where was anything else talked. Senator Chandler came to the re-enforce ment of Tillman and Balley with the is suance of a statement that covers a part of the alleged history of his nego flations as intermediary between the President and the Democratic Senators Senator Chandler, in giving this out, made plain that it was only a fragment of the history of the affair, and said he would hold the remainder in reserve for use in case any statement from the further expression and explanation from himself. What he did give out, how-ever, is complete confirmation, so far

There is an insistent, widespread demand for the passage of remedial transportation measures by Congress. A perition to Congress, which we are circulation measures become the following facts:

"There is an insistent, widespread demand for the passage of remedial transportation measures by Congress. A perition to Congress, which we are circulating, calling for an increase in the powers of the Interstate Commerce Communication with the President. In this the President denied having questioned the loyalty of Senators Knox, Foraker, and Spooner; he did not discuss at all the general charges of Tillman, that there had been negotiations with the Democrats, covering a period of more than a month, and that they were dropped without notice to any of the parties concerned when the President committed himself to the Allison amendment. It is understood today that a ment. It is understood today that a ment. ment. It is understood today that a statement is forthcoming from the White House. The President on Saturday night and Sunday was in consultation with Senator Lodge, and Secretaries Root and Taft presumably about the Democratic declaration, in some meas-

Root and Taft presumably about the course he will follow.

The other important witness who has not contributed to the enlightenment of the situation is Attorney General Moody, whose name was so prominently brought into the statement of Senator Ti-lman. The Attorney General was a very important figure in the negotiations for an alliance of Democrats and Administration Republicans, according to Senator Tillman, and any statement he may make will be of first importance. "Flabbergasted" was the picturesque word used by Senator Tillman in describing the state of mind of the Attorney General when he learned that the President without notice to anybody had dropped the negotiations with the Democrats and taken up with the Allison amendment. In Congressional circles it was regarded as a grave possibility that the affair might lead to Mr. Moody's retirement from the Cabinet.

Democratic declaration, in some measure, by promising that the just demands of the shipping public will receive consideration at the next session of Congress, it will cost the party many thousand votes.

"We respectfully urge you, sir, in the name of the great shipping public of this country, to refer to this subject in your letter of acceptance, assuring business, men that you are in sympathy with their just demands."

To the foregoing, according to Mr. Daish, the following reply was received: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 22, 1904."

"My Dear Mr. Gray: I am in receipt of your letter of the Iski Instant, with inclosure for the President, which I have called to his attention. He is really obliged to you for writing.

"I think his reference to this subject in his letter of acceptance will be satisfactory to you. Outsin. the following reply was received.

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 22, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Gray: I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with inclosure for the President, which I have called to his attention. He is really obliged to you for writing.

"I think his reference to this subject in his letter of acceptance will be satisfactory to you. in his letter of a factory to you.

"I am very truly yours,

"WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,

"Secretary to the President."

Knox and Spooner Confer.

While the public was breathless! awaiting over Sunday for some word from these important witnesses in the case that is now before the bar of public opinion, Senators Spooner and Rec Knox went out together for an after-noon automobile ride. What passed beselves, and neither was willing to make a public statement further than that they chose to accept the White House denial of the Tillman-Chandler charge that the President had expressed suspicion of their sincerity in support of

"Secretary to the President."

In an authorized interview, Senator Chandler says:

"I have read in the Congressional Record the President's denunciation of my statement as to what he said to me about the course of Senators Foraker, Knox, and Scooner. I do not now know how I should reply to that denunciation. I have arrived at that age when I do not care to have a controversy with anybody on an issue of personal yeracity, and especially with the President of the United States."

In the opinion of many the President's accusation of falsification against Mr. Chandler, although furnishing a sensational element to the present controversy, does not cover the general The newspapers all over the country were full of the sensation on Sunday morning and again today. Editorial expressions cover a wide range of views, but the general attitude is that a more explicit and circumstantial statement is carried on negotiations with the Demo needed and must be forthcoming from cratic leaders through Mr. Chandler for

In his speech Saturday Senator Balley said the editor of Freight, a New York shippers' publication, in August, 1904, before the President's letter of acceptance was issued, wrote the President asking him in his letter of acceptance to commit himself to advocacy of the strengthening of the Federal laws for regulation of interstate commerce; that the President replied indicating that he would do so; and that despite this, when the letter was published, it contained no reference to this question.

"Freight" Letter to President

"Freight" Letter to President.

John B. Daish, president of the company which publishes Freight, today furnished The Times, on request, a copy of the letter that was written the President, and of the President's reply. The letter to the President was dated New York, August 18, 1904, and signed by A. Gay as editor of Freight. In part it

'As the sole representative of the great shipping public of the United

What Mr. Chandler Says The President Told Him

"While he was talking a messenger boy arrived with a letter to me from Mr. Locb, as follows: Not the least interesting subject which | has been under discussion in connection with the Tillman charges, has to do with the Tiliman charges, has to 10 with the President's relations with formabout all and the same asked. The Senator smiled blandly and replied:
"I think I could, but it would take a little time to do so."

Senator Bailey contends that there is no loop-hole by which either President in the rate fight. He has been seen frequently at the White President in the rate fight. He has been seen frequently at the White President in the has been one of the close advisers of white tonight House, and has been repeatedly in con-ference with the President about it. He has been accepted as one of the men closest to the President throughout

Tillman Tells of Conferences.

Senator Chandler has expressed the

defire to keep out of a personal controversy with the President about an Issue

of veracity. But despite this Senator

ment . s follows:

o Mr. Locb, as follows:

"Wahington, March 31, 1906.

"My Dear Senator Chandler: The
President requests me to say that be
vould be glad to have you come to the
White House to see him at 8,20 o clock
tonight. Will you please let the bearer
know whether you can core?

"Very truly yours.

"M. LOEB, Jr.

"Secretary to the President.

"Hon. W. E. Chandler,

"Hal I street.

"I told the messenger I would be

men closest to the President throughout the fight.

Mr. Chandler has been secretary of the Republican National Committee, was one of the Senate's leaders while in that body, and a few years ago was known as the most ardent Senatorial advocate of legislation for better regulation of the railroads. That was before the railroad question had become so prominent in politics. As a result of the enmity of the Boston and Maine road, Senator Chandler was defeated for re-election to the Senate. Since then he has been more determined than ever in his attitude of antagonism to the rail-"I told the messenger I would be his attitude of antagonism to the rail-

The Knox-Spooner-Foraker Issue.

his attitude of antagonism to the railroad power in politics, and in his demanā that there should be legislation
for their further control.

Senator Chandler was appointed by
President McKinley a member of the
Spanish War Claims Commission. That
body has been under fire in Congress
this winter. It was first appointed for
two years, and since the expiration of
that period has been kept in existence
by executive extension of its tenure of
life, six months at a time. It is stated
that its present lease of life is due to
expire in September, and there is much
speculation as to what will become of
it then. Senator Chandler has been
credited with the largest influence in
securing repeated orders for its extensions of existence.

Tillman Tells of Conferences. " 'He said caccy of an unlimited court review ... some of the lawyers of the Senate, saming Senators Knox. jure or defeat the bill by ingenious con-stitutional arguments, but that he had come to a complete disagreement with

them.

"He made this point emphatic by repetition; said that he would go thus far and no farther, and that his decision would be unatherable. He said that he wished to ascertain whether there could be united action in the Senate among the friends of the bill so that it could be surely passed without injurious amendments, and he named various Republican Senators who, he thought, were true friends of the bill, but said that it would take nearly all the Democrats to carry the limitation and defeat all obnoxious provisions.

President Fayered Pentrictions

President Favored Restrictions.

'After the President had made his "Senator Tillman today said that on Saturday, May 5, he insisted on having to believe that most of the Democrats from ex-Senator Chandler a written in the Senate would sustain his limitastatement of the various conferences by tion of the court's powers, but that I

from ex-Senator Chandler a written statement of the various conferences by the latter in connection with the plan of the President to control the railroad rate legislation by alliance with the Democrats of the Senate, and Mr. Chandler gave him such a statement, made prior to Saturday, May 12, and signed by Mr. Chandler. Mr. Tillman said that he would give out a portion of that statement relating to the interview of Mr. Chandler with the President on March 31, which had become a subject-matter of dispute, but would retain the remainder for use in case any other parts of kis statement in the Senate on Saturday should be denied.

"The following is the portion of Mr. Chandler's statement given out by Mr. Tillman:

"On Saturday afternoon, March 21, 1906, a friend of mine came into my office and told me of the White House conference of that day, re which an inderstanding as to a limited cour; review had been reached with Senator Long and others, and he told me that the President wished to get into communication with the Democrats, and would snot that I the question of the court's powers, but that I tion of the court's powers, but that I time of the court's powers, but that I then court's power of the court's power of the court's to issue in junctions against the orders of the court's to sue in case in the limitation some restriction upon the power of the court's power of the court's power of the court's power of the court's to sue in case any sing that I need not explain further. Because he was warmly interrupted me, saying that I need not explain further, because he was warmly in favor of some such restriction.

"That evening I saw Mr. Tillman and told alim what had occurred."

The foregoing was issued at Senator Tilman's home at the

as the word of the ex-Senator from New Hampshire can make it complete, of the matters dealt in by Tillman on Saturday.

States, we would respectively bring to is expected from the White House later. It is believed that the President has It is believed that the President has already prepared an answer to the charges and that he is merely holding charges and that he is merely holding it up for consultation with Attorney General Moody, who has been out of the city for the past few days, and who, as stated by Senator Tillman, was "the fourth conspirator" in the nego-tiations between the Administration and himself.

Urged to Make Declaration.

"Moreover, we find it is the absolute

conviction of business men that unless

the Republican candidates offset the

troversy, does not cover the general charge made by Senator Tillman that

the President was, in effect, guilty of

double dealing, in that, as alleged, he

a limited court review amendment, then without any intimation to them,

amendment. On this point a statement

World Wags Well

BREAKFAST

"There's a Reason"

the credit for an effective rate bill, and thus completely shut the President out from any credit. He said that we had him and bis crowd whipped; that him and I and Bailey would be Senators long after Roosevelt had left the White House; that since he recognized his defeat, he is willing for us to go on and make the bill in accordance with our ideas, provided only that we would allow him and his crowd to get the credit and not the President. Neither Mr. Bailey nor my self entertained the Aldrich proposal seriously for several reasons, the chief of which was that we realized the country would misunderstand our motive, should we have co-operated with the Aldrich element, even though we could have made it plain that we had them whipped to a standstill, as was actually the case until the President deserted us."

MARRIED.

STROH-DALKIN-On November 28, 1934, by the Rev. P. P. Phillips, ETHEL STROH to RALPH DALKIN. 1t

DIED.

BRADY—On Saturday, May 12, 1995, at the residence of her son, Dr. M. B. Brady, 369 Morris piace, Cincinnati, HENRIETTA MARGARET, widow of Col. George K. Brady, U. S. A.

DOUGHERTY-On Sunday, May 13, 1996, at 4 a. fh., JOHN H., the beloved son of the late Edward and Catherine Dougherty.

JEFFERSON-On Sunday, May 13, 1906, at 1:45 a. m., RALPH JEFFERSON, beloved husband of Emma J. Jefferson, in the sixty-third year of his age.

MALONEY-On Sunday, May 13, 6:45 a. m., MICHAEL MALONEY. TRAIN-Suddenly, on Sunday evening. May 13, 1906, at 6:20 o'clock, at her residence, 1428 Euclid street northwest, ALICE BROWN TRAIN.

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PAY OF TEACHERS UNDER DEBATE

The House of Representatives, which today has under consideration the bill reorganizing the public school system of the District, was engaged a long time this afternoon with a debate on how much teachers of manual training, cooking, music and physical culture should

be paid.

An amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Burleson, of Texas, was adopted, providing that the salaries of the teachers shall range from \$600 to \$1,350. Mr. Burleson's amendment was adopted in place of the amendment which was put into the bill two weeks ago providing that the pay of these teachers should range from \$1,000 to \$1,800.

In presenting his amendment, Mr. Burleson explained that he was anxious for these teachers to have an increase of salary, but he thought them the least important of all the teachers of the public school system. He argued that they now receive from \$500 to \$725, and that to leave the bill so that they be paid from \$1,000 to \$1,800 would be to give them an unjust and disproportionate in-crease.

them an injust and appropriate freeze.

His amendment was seconded by Mr. Gardner of Michigan. Mr. Gaines of Tennessee here called the attention of the House to the salaries of Congressmen, saying. "Why don't we raise our own salaries? We raise everybody's but our own. We are cowards not to pass a bill increasing our salaries. I am our own. We are cowards not to pas a bill increasing our salaries. I ar not afraid to vote for a bill to increas the salary of my successor even if was renominated the other day."

Promotion of Teachers.

The next section of the bill taken up was that governing the promotion of teachers. Mr. Smith offered an amendment to this section allowing a greater latitude in the promotion of teachers without examination. To this objected, saying that he thought the purpose of this bill was to improve the standards of the schools in every way. He had heard rumors, he said, that there had been many attempts to all up the public system of the District with political appointments. He called this "a species of political graft," an said that it seemed to him that the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith would perpetuate the system of put ting political appointees in as school teachers. teachers.
Mr. Goulden of New York said that

Mr. Goulden of New York said that he had heard pretty severe strictures of the local school system, but he would be loathe to believe the rumors mentioned by Mr. Burleson. Mr. Burleson asked Mr. Goulden if he was prepared to deny such rumors. Mr. Goulden said that he would hate to believe them.

"Well," said Mr. Burleson, "If the gentleman wants to know what I think about it; will tell him that I believe the rumors are founded on truth. This is the reason I object to adoption of this amendment."

Mr. McCreary said that he thought Mr. Smith's amendment was all right, as it would save the teachers from the nervous terror that they naturally feel when they are confronted with examinations. He thought the board of education would know when teachers deserved promotion without the formality of academic examination.

Mr. Sims of Tennessee pointed out that the original wording of the bill practically provided that teachers already in the public school system would not have to take examinations for promotion, and he thought the Smith amendment was superfluous. A vote, however, was

taken, and the Smith amendment was adopted, making it explicit that promotion can be had by the teachers on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools without examination.

An amendment by Mr. Burleson that any teacher who had been appointed by political influence should have to pass an examination was voted down.

The House then adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Burleson of Texas, providing that the annual increase of \$169 for principal of normal, high, and manual training schools should be added to the original salary of \$2,000 per annum for five years, instead of the ten years, as provided in the original form of the bill.

DISTRICT CONTROL OF LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued from First Page.) construed as to compel such action by

construed as to compel such action by the companies."

Mr. Drake, superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia, said he appeared to represent the interests of the District.

His understanding of the pending bill is that it is strictly local, with the previso that the States may obtain from the District department information which would entail enormous expense on the companies and the States.

He thought the passage of the 181 would vastly improve the insurance laws of the District of Columbia. There are, he said, about forty insurance companies in the District. Questioned closely on the point. Mr. Drake said he did not strictly approve of assessment companies, although the bill has amendments to protect such companies already formed here.

PROMINENT OFFICIALS TO VISIT ARUNDEL COVE

It is expected that about 150 invited, guests will leave Washington at noon tomorrow, over the Baltimore and Ohio raffread, to attend the graduation exercises of the School of Instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service, at Arundel Cove, Md. Among those who have signified their intention to make the trip are members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

JOSEPHSSON CALLS TO SEE PRESIDENT

President Roosevelt today received a visit from Axel Josephsson, a member of the District of Columbia bar, who has just returned to Washington from an extended European trip. A great deal of his time was spent in Norway and Sweden, arriving just after the Norwegian revolution had taken place.

Mr. Josephsson had several private interviews with King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustaf.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Grand Lodge has been called for TUES-DAY EVENING, MAY 15,1966, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, in the Encampment Room, Odd Pellows Hall, Seventh Street northwest, to act upon several matters of importance, named in cail, and to elect a Grand Representative to fill out the unexpired term of the late F. A. Stier. Representatives and Past Grands will please take notice and attend. By order of E. W. BRADFORD, Grand Master, JOSEPH 1, PORTER, Grand Secretary, myli-2t.

THE FOURTH semi-annual dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent has been declared on the preferred stock of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, payable June 1st, 1966, to stock-holders of record May 21st, 1906. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from May 21st, 1906, to June 1st, 1996, both dates inclusive. JAS. B. LACKEY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stock-holders of the Norfolk and Washington, D. C., Steamboat Company will be held at the office of the company, foot of Seventh street, Washington, D. C., Monday, May 28th, 1306, 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the company and for such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed from May 18th to 28th, 1306, irclusive, LEVI WOOD-BURY, President, ODELL S. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. ap27-30t

The offices of Roland C. Booth and Booth's Farm Agency are now located in the Ouray building, 1st floor, 704 8th st. nw. Call and see us. my13-30t

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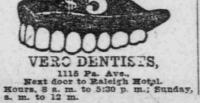
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